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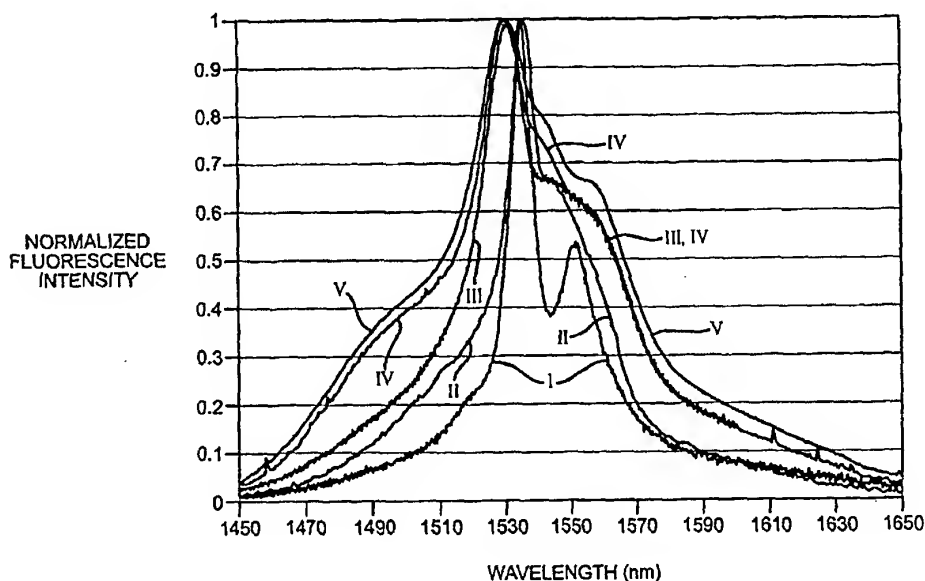
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> : C03C 3/04, H05H 1/24, H01S 3/17		A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 00/55101</b>
		(43) International Publication Date: 21 September 2000 (21.09.00)	
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/03602 (22) International Filing Date: 11 February 2000 (11.02.00) (30) Priority Data: 09/266,956 12 March 1999 (12.03.99) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CORNING INCORPORATED [US/US]; 1 Riverfront Plaza, Corning, NY 14831 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): DEJNEKA, Matthew, J. [US/US]; 2378 Ellison Road, Corning, NY 14830 (US). KHRAPKO, Rostislav [RU/RU]; 38 Vavilov Street, Moscow, 117756 (RU). (74) Agent: MURPHY, Edward, F.; Patent Department, SP TI 3-1, Corning Incorporated, Corning, NY 14831 (US).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  Published With international search report.	

(54) Title: SPCVD SILICATE GLASSES



(57) Abstract

These glasses incorporate a combination of F and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> to achieve even wider fluorescence and improved gain flatness. In addition, SPCVD incorporates large amounts of N into low-loss fiber whose high charge has an impact on rare earth behavior. The Surface Plasma Chemical Vapor Deposition (SPCVD) produces fiber preforms with high levels of F, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and N. These heavily fluorinated glasses provide much broader Er<sup>3+</sup> emission than Type I or Type II silica for enhanced multichannel amplifiers. SPCVD successfully fluorinates silica with losses below 5 dB/km and increased Er<sup>3+</sup> emission width.

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## SPCVD SILICATE GLASSES

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to fluorinated and nitrided silicate glasses made by  
5 Surface Plasma Chemical Vapor Deposition. The new glasses are useful for  
gain flattened  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  fiber amplifiers. The invention includes making rare earth  
doped fluorine containing glasses using plasma chemical vapor deposition.

BACKGROUND ART

10  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  doped fiber amplifiers have revolutionized optical  
telecommunications by providing all-optical high-gain, low-noise amplification  
without the need for costly electronic repeaters. However, current amplifiers  
are not well suited for multichannel amplification due to the strong dependence  
of their gain as a function of wavelength. The fluorinated aluminosilicate  
15 glasses provide superior gain flatness in the 1530-1560 nm wavelength band  
over type I and type II silica. This enables simultaneous uniform amplification  
of multiple wavelengths for a 4-32x increase in bandwidth in both fiber and  
planar devices. This also makes high data rate communication systems  
practical and affordable. For example, 16 channels at 10 Gb/s (OC-192  
20 Standard) for 160 Gb/s<sup>2</sup> or even 32 channels at 2.4 gb/s (OC-48 Standard) for  
76.8 Gb/s total capacity are possible.

Recent developments show that fluorinating  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  doped  $\text{SiO}_2$  increases  
the fluorescence bandwidth emission at 1550 nm. The art also shows that  
 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  additions increase the fluorescence line width and solubility of  $\text{Er}^{3+}$ .

25

## DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

Our development incorporates a combination of fluorine,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and/or  
 $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  to achieve even wider  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  fluorescence and improved gain flatness in  
the 1550 nm telecom window. In addition, SPCVD can incorporate large  
30 amounts of F,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and N into low-loss fiber all of which impact rare earth  
behavior. The SPCVD produces fiber preforms with high levels of fluorine,  
alumina, and nitrogen. These heavily fluorinated glasses provide much

broader  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  emission than Type I or Type II silica for enhanced multichannel amplifiers. SPCVD successfully fluorinates silica with losses below 5 dB/km and increased  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  emission width.

The rare earth doped glass composition of this invention comprise:

5	<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
	$\text{SiO}_2$	0-95
	$\text{GeO}_2$	0-95
	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	0-15
	$\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$	0-15
10	F	2-10
	N	0-10
	$\text{R}_2\text{O}_3$	0.01-2.0

wherein  $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{GeO}_2$  range from 80-95 wt.%,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  range from 5-15 wt.%, F range from 2 to 10 wt.% and  $\text{R}_2\text{O}_3$  is a rare earth oxide. The sums  
 15 such as  $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{GeO}_2$  are fully interchangeable. Furthermore, each of  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{GeO}_2$  can range from 0-95% as long as the total  $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{GeO}_2$  is between 80 and 95%.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 Fig. 1 is a graph showing the effect of our invention on  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  fluorescence.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing microprobe compositional data of our fluorinated and nitrated preform.

#### BEST MODE OF CARRYING OUT INVENTION

Most attempts to fluorine dope alumino silicate soot made by CVD lead to a stripping of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{GeO}_2$  due to the high vapor pressures of  $\text{AlF}_3$  and  $\text{GeF}_4$ . These attempts can not achieve F dopant levels above about 2 wt%F. However, SPCVD allows for simultaneous co-doping of high levels of fluorine,  
 30 up to 5 wt%, and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ . This achieves an even greater fluorescence line width and increased rare earth solubility. The SPCVD process deposits dense glass and not soot. Unlike outside vapor deposition (OVD), this prevents the

loss of volatile components such as fluorine. The plasma environment creates a unique chemistry by ionizing the feed stock materials in the plasma. SPCVD also allows for the incorporation of nitrogen whose effects on  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  provides an advantage by placing the rare earth in a high field environment.

5           Wide Er fluorescence emission up to 55 nm FWHM has been achieved in crucible melted glasses, but crucible melting has not produced fibers with losses below 100 dB/km. SPCVD makes high fluorine content glasses with high purity and low loss (<5 dB/km) thereby achieving the width of a crucible melted glass with the low-loss of CVD glass.

10            $\text{SiO}_2$  is the main component of the glass to maintain compatibility with existing fibers and processing.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  additions of greater than 3 wt% considerably broaden the  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  emission, while F additions fill in the 1540 nm region and further broaden the  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  emission envelope.

          Preferably, the amount of F plus N ranges from 2.5 to 5.0 wt.%. The  
15       preferred embodiment contemplates only F, only N or the presence of both F and N.

          Doping the glasses with a rare earth metal is desirable for enhancing the emission and absorption spectra, as discussed above. Therefore, the glasses of the present invention include an oxide of a rare earth element, such as Y,  
20       La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb or Lu. Preferably, the rare earth element is Er, Pr, Eu, or Dy. Even more preferably, the rare earth element is Er (e.g.,  $\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3$ ).

          The glasses also may contain various other components. For example, the glasses may further include 0-5 wt.% of other oxides, such as  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  
25        $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SnO}$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ,  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$  or  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ .

          All optical amplifiers, and particularly erbium doped fiber amplifiers have experienced explosive deployment in fiber optic telecommunication systems because of the well recognized advantages that these types of devices have over repeater type amplification schemes. For example, the erbium doped  
30       fiber amplifier (EDFA) conveniently operates in the preferred 1550 nm third telecommunications spectral window, has high polarization-insensitive gain, low cross talk between signals at different wavelengths, good saturation output

power, and a noise figure close to the fundamental quantum limit. The excellent noise characteristics potentially allow hundreds of amplifiers to be incorporated along the length of a fiber telecommunications link which could then span thousands of kilometers. Optical amplifiers, and particularly EDFAs  
5 in contrast to electronic repeaters, are also transparent to data rate, signal format and wavelength over a limited range, making them especially useful for wavelength multiplexed communication systems that simultaneously transmit a large number of signals using different wavelength bands for each signal.

#### 10 Example I

Fig. 1 shows the normalized  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  emission intensity as a function of wavelength. The emission spectra of  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  in pure  $\text{SiO}_2$  (curve I) is the narrowest. The additions of fluorine (curve II) and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (curve III) significantly broaden the emission from 23 nm to 28 and 44 nm FWHM respectively.  
15 Losses of less than 2 dB/km have been achieved in both systems. By combining F and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , the width is further increased to 50 nm (curve IV). By adding appropriate glass modifiers such as CaO and  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  or  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$  emission FWHM in excess of 55 nm can be achieved. Curve V shows the  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  fluorescence from a  $\text{CaO-Ta}_2\text{O}_5\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$  glass

20 Fig. 2 shows that F, N and Er can be simultaneously doped into the preform. The  $\text{N}^{3-}$  anion has a high charge that significantly alters the amplification characteristics. The combination of F and N also are beneficial since one F- and one  $\text{N}^{3-}$  can substitute for two  $\text{O}^{2-}$  to form a pseudo-oxide structure.

#### 25 Example II (Prior Art)

$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  doping is currently used in Type II EDFA to both increase the  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  solubility and gain flatness over pure  $\text{SiO}_2$ . However, these compositions can only yield a 40 nm band gain ripple of 30% and are prone to devitrification at high levels of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , greater than a few wt%. The inventive glasses yield a  
30 40 nm band gain ripple of less than 20% and are therefore more desirable for multichannel EDFA's.

Fluoride glasses such as ZBLAN ( $53\text{ZrF}_4\text{-}20\text{BaF}_2\text{-}4\text{LaF}_3\text{-}3\text{AlF}_3\text{-}20\text{NaF}$  in mole %) are also known for their gain flatness and low phonon energy. They must be pumped at 1480 nm due to upconversion, and as a result of the 1480 pumping, they have increased noise. They also are extremely difficult to  
5 fiberize, are not fusion spliceable, are prone to devitrification and have poor durability.

These glasses provide a means for producing low-loss rare earth doped fiber with improved gain flatness for increased channel capacity. Fiber produced by this method is fusion spliceable, compatible with existing draw  
10 methods and applicable to both fiber and planar amplifiers.

The invention includes making such rare earth doped surface plasma chemical vapor deposition fluorine doped glasses by plasma depositing dense high purity glass wherein loss of volatile glass components is inhibited. A plasma is created and the plasma environment is utilized to ionize the glass  
15 component feed stock materials which react and form a dense glass deposit while inhibiting the loss of volatile components, such as fluorine. In addition to providing rare earth doped glasses that have beneficial fluorine levels and fluorine glass compositions since the volatile loss of the volatile fluorine component is inhibited. The invention also includes incorporating nitrogen into  
20 such glasses by nitrogen doping using the reactive plasma environment. The making of such rare earth doped surface plasma chemical vapor deposited fluorine doped glasses includes the making of optical waveguide amplifier glass by plasma chemical deposition of rare earth fluorine doped light amplification glass by inhibiting the volatile loss of volatile glass components  
25 such as fluorine. Such plasma deposition includes providing beneficial high purity fluorine doped oxide glass chemistry which results in beneficial optical amplification properties such as low loss  $< 100\text{dB/km}$ ;  $\leq 5\text{dB/km}$  in the 1550 nm wavelength region and broad  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  emission spectra with FWHMs greater than 44 nm and 40 nm  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  band gain ripple less than 20%.

30 In addition to these embodiments, persons skilled in the art can see that numerous modifications and changes may be made to the above invention without departing from the intended spirit and scope thereof.

WE CLAIM:

1. A rare earth doped surface plasma chemical vapor deposition fluorine doped glass comprising:

5	<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
	SiO <sub>2</sub>	0-95
	GeO <sub>2</sub>	0-95
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0-15
	Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0-15
10	F	2-10
	N	0-10
	R <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.01-2.0

- with a SiO<sub>2</sub> + GeO<sub>2</sub> range from 80-95 wt.%, an Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> range from 5-15 wt.%, and R<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is a rare earth oxide, wherein the fluorine doped glass is a high purity deposited dense glass in which volatile loss of fluorine is prevented.

2. A glass according to claim 1 wherein F and N range from 2.5 to 5.0 wt.%.
3. A glass according to claim 1 wherein said glass has a 1550 nm loss < 100 dB/km.
4. A glass according to claim 1 containing at least 3 weight percent Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.
5. A glass according to claim 1 wherein R<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is a rare earth oxide of Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb or Lu.
6. A glass according to claim 1 wherein R is a rare earth oxide of Er, Pr, Eu or Dy.
7. A glass according to claim 1 wherein R<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.



8. A glass fiber suitable for use as an optical fiber amplifier comprising the glass of claim 3.

9. An optical amplifying device comprising the glass fiber of claim 8.

5

10. An electrical optical device made from the glass of claim 1.

11. A rare earth erbium and fluorine doped surface plasma chemical vapor deposition glass comprising:

10	<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
	SiO <sub>2</sub>	0-95
	GeO <sub>2</sub>	0-95
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3-15
	Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0-12
15	F	2-10
	N	0-10
	R <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.01-2.0

with a SiO<sub>2</sub> + GeO<sub>2</sub> range from 80-95 wt.%, an Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> range from 5-15 wt.%, and R<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, wherein the glass is a high purity deposited dense fluorinated glass formed from an ionizing plasma wherein a loss of volatile components is prevented.

20

12. A glass according to claim 1 wherein said glass has a 1550 nm loss < 100 dB/km and an Er<sup>3+</sup> emission spectra with a FWHM > 44 nm.

25

13. A glass according to claim 1 wherein said glass has a 1550 nm loss < 5 dB/km and an Er<sup>3+</sup> emission spectra with a FWHM ≥ 50 nm.

14. A glass according to claim 1 wherein said glass has a 1550 nm loss < 5 dB/km and an Er<sup>3+</sup> emission spectra with a FWHM ≥ 55 nm.

30

15. A glass according to claim 1 wherein said glass has a 40 nm Er<sup>3+</sup> band gain ripple less than 20%.

16. A glass according to claim 13 wherein said glass has a 40 nm  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  band gain ripple less than 20%.
- 5 17. A glass according to claim 1 wherein said glass is simultaneously doped with F, N and Er with a  $\text{F}^-$  and a  $\text{N}^{3-}$  substituting for oxygen to form a pseudo-oxide glass structure.
18. An optical amplifier comprising a glass of claim 16.
- 10 19. An optical amplifier comprising a glass of claim 11, said glass having a 1550 nm loss < 5 dB/km, an  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  emission spectra with a FWHM > 44 nm and a 40 nm  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  band gain ripple less than 20%.
- 15 20. A method of making a rare earth doped glass that includes providing rare earth dopant feedstocks and fluorine feedstocks, forming a reaction plasm, ionizing the feedstocks in the plasma and depositing a dense rare earth fluorine doped glass wherein the loss of volatile fluorine is prevented.
- 20 21. A method of making a rare earth doped optical waveguide amplifier glass with a broad  $\text{Er}^{3+}$  emission spectra FWHM > 44nm and 1550 nm loss < 100 dB/km, that includes providing rare earth dopant feedstocks and fluorine feedstocks, forming a reaction plasm, ionizing the feedstocks in the plasma and depositing a dense rare earth fluorine doped glass wherein the loss of
- 25 volatile fluorine is prevented.

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FIG. 1

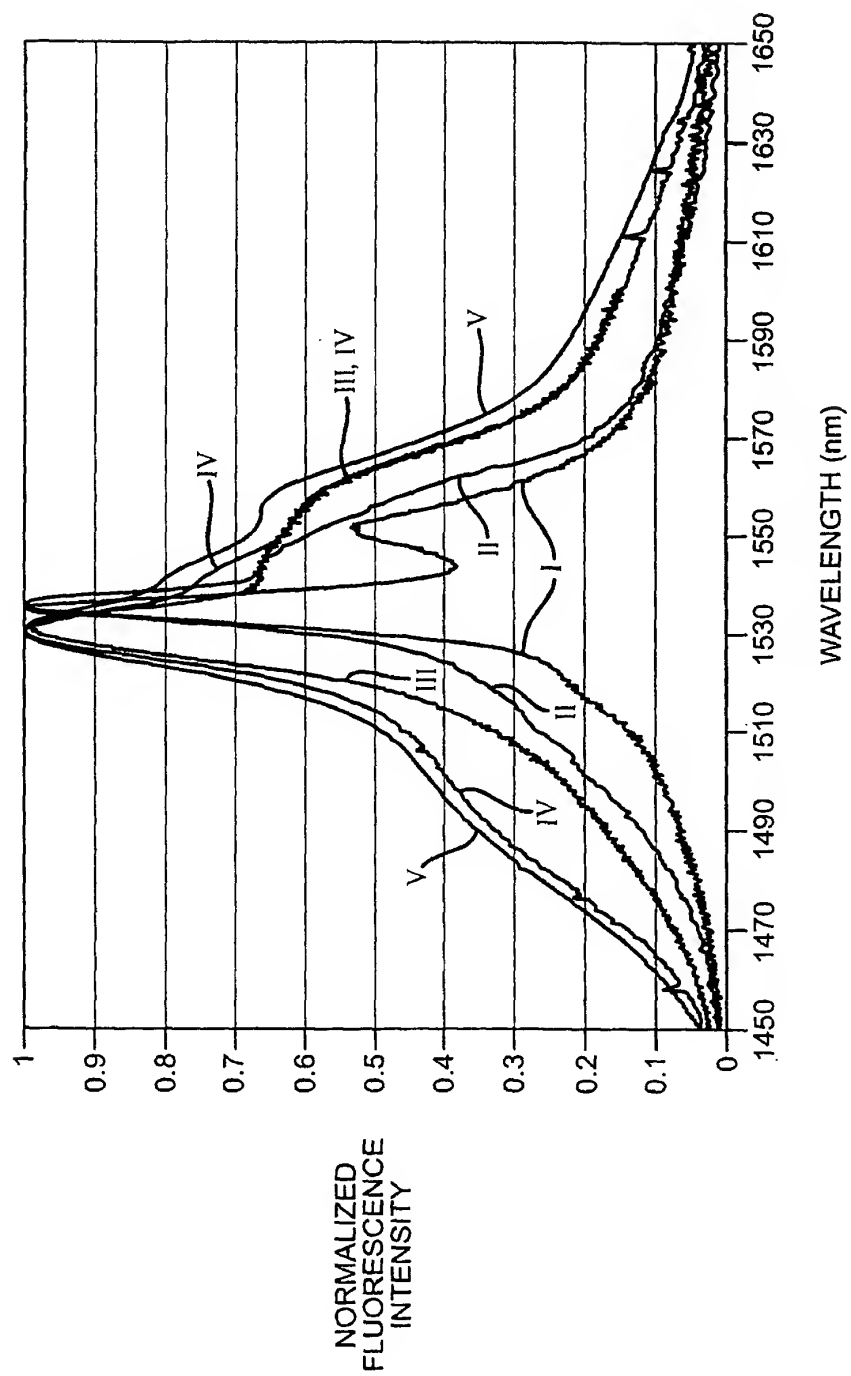
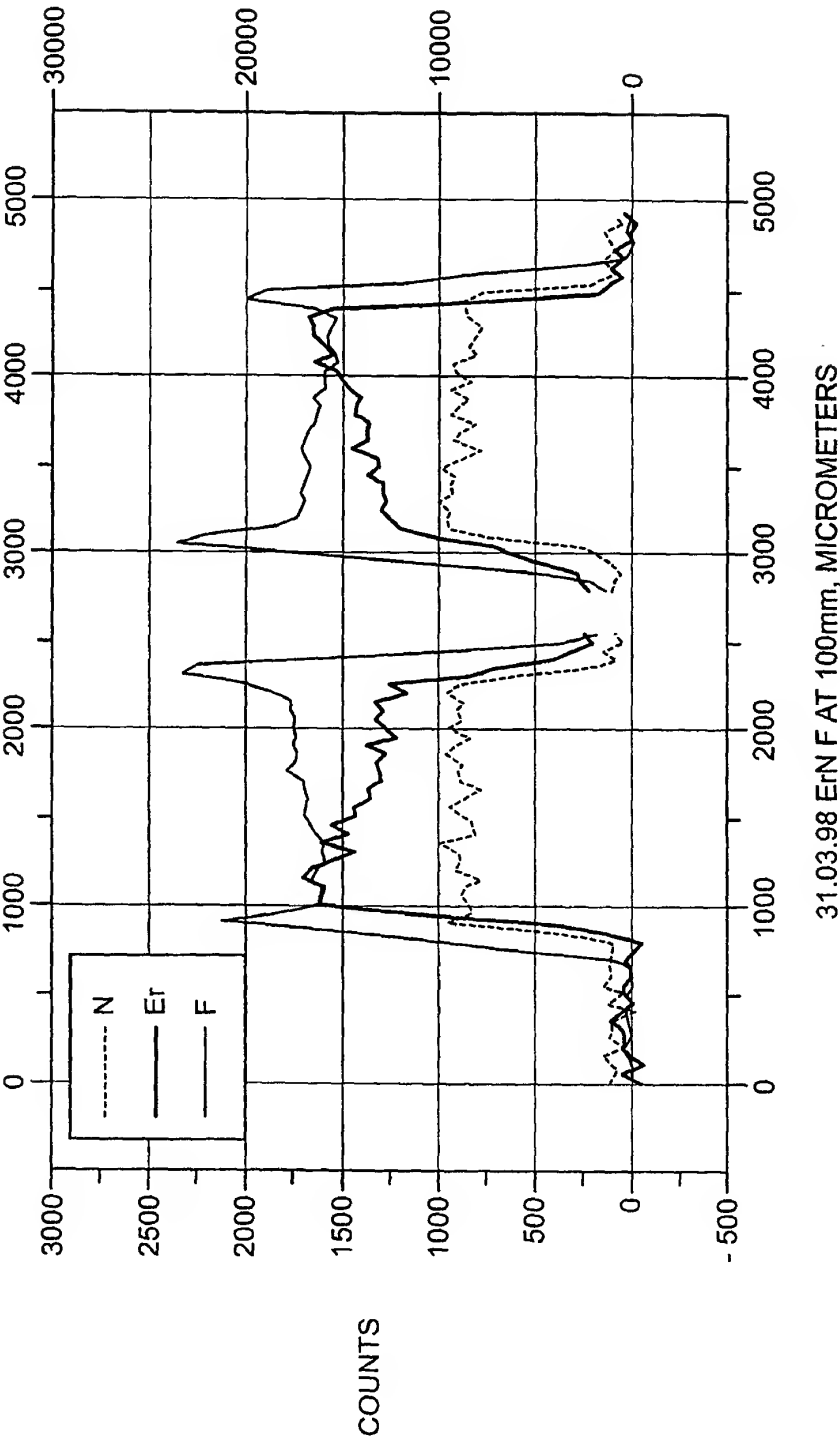


FIG. 2



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/03602

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC(7) : C03C 3/04; H05H 1/24; H01S 3/17 US CL : Please See Extra Sheet. According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC																				
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Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.																		
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A	WO 98/58884 A (CHU et al.) 30 DECEMBER 1998.	1-19																		
A	JP 04092825 A (TANAKA et al.) 25 MARCH 1992.	1-21																		
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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US00/03602

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

359/341; 427/569, 576, 578, 579, 163.2; 501/37, 42, 43, 54, 57, 64, 68, 73